## CUBA'S PRESIDENT; A CHAT WITH TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA

Chief Executive Says the Island Can Govern Itself and Does Not Want Annexation-Its New Public Works-Ten Million Dollars in the Treasury-The Cuba Railroad and Van Horne-Americans in Cuba-Chances for Small Investments-The Health Conditions-Immigrants From Spain-New Schools.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.



PRESIDENT ESTRADA PALMA IN 196.

Havens, Cuba, June 29-1 met President speaking excellent English, although with a foreign accent, and answering my ques-Special Correspondence of the Sunday Republic. Estrada Palma, the Theodore Roosevelt of the Cutan Republic, to-day in the Palacio del Presidente. This is the execu-

ions without reservation

ESTRADA PALMA IN 180.

As we talked I had a good chance to the want corresponding to our White House at Washington. It is twice as high as the White House is study the man. Freshient Palma is fast typeraching his seventicity searching his seventicity and the cost and the back and side, with a park in front, and the Cuban Senate across the way.

The submitted is the heart of business Harden Robert of the cost of ESTRADA PALMA IN 1905. we talked I had a good chance t

A BAD LIVER

NEEDS THE BITTERS AT ONCE.

States with his wife and baby, and established a school for Spanish-American students in Orange County, New York. He lived there for eighteen years, all the while working more or less for Cuba and acquiring the knowledge of our Government and its institutions which he is using so well in his present position at the head of our little sister Republic. President Palma understands both Cuba and the United States, and he believes they are destined to work together, although he thinks Cuba should, and will always be politically independent.

CUBA ABLE TO GOVERN ITSELF. During our conversation along such lines

the President said: "We have already shown that we ar fitted for self-government. The Republic fitted for self-government. The Republic is thoroughly established, and I hope that it will last for generations to come. It is a new thing for us, but our people are patriotle, and they wish to do the best they can for the country. It seems to me that we are doing well. We have already a surplus of more than \$10,000,000 in our Treasury, a fact which shows that the Government is honestly administered. "Then you do not have much graft or boodling in Cuba?"

"I am glad to say no," replied the Pres-

hard you do not have much grant boodling in Cuba?"
"I am glad to say no," replied the President. "Indeed, our Government officials are remarkably honest. If there were corruption I should know it, but so far there has been none in any branch of the Government. Our officials are anxious for the reputation of their country, and they are really working for Cuba's good. Of course, now and then projects are brought before Congress which might not be for the good of the country, and such projects may sometimes be adopted. It is so with every great country and every congress. The executive, however, is a safeguard here against much improper legislation of that nature."

that pature. NEW PUBLIC WORKS. "What will Cuba do with her \$19,000,000

urplus?" I asked. "That is a matter for Congress to deter nine," replied the President. "A great deal of it will go into public works and the extension of those works which we have already begun. We have many plans for the betterment of this island and we expect that our revenues from now on will be large enough to enable us to greatly improve Cuba. We expect to extend the public roads and to build a good road system from one end to the other, giving all the rural districts access to the cities and ports. This is greatly needed, and will be done as soon as possible. We are improving our harbors, and we also wish to aid the railroads in opening, up the undeveloped portions of the country. We want lines built which will make all parts of that accessible, and these lines will be chiefly branch lines to the roads now in existence. It may be that we shall aid roads of that kind by guaranteeing an interest on the investment."

CUBAS NEW RAILROAD. deal of it will go into public works and CUBA'S NEW RAILROAD.

"What has been the effect of the Cuba railroad on the Island?" "That road has done us an incalculable

"That road has done us an incalculable good" replied President Palma. "Indeed, now that it is here, I do not see how we could have possibly done without it. The road has opened up the whole of Eastern cuba and has given us a through line from one end of the island to the other. It has further extensions in view, and it salrendy one of the chief arteries of out trade. I think that Cuba owes much to like William Van Horne for building that William Van Horne for building that

"Will it be a good investment?"
"Yes; although it may not pay dividends for some time to come. A rairoud through a new country is a long-time proposition, and the Cuba road may be some years in building up its traffic. As to the ultimatevalue of the property, however, there is no question. It is bound to come.

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

AMERICANS IN CUBA. "Are there many Americans in Cuba?" Thousands of them. The number inreases steadily, and is greater now than it any time in our history. Those who are coming now are investing in all sorts of enterprises, and are doing much to enrich and develop the country. Some of them are buying labels in large and small tracts." "Does Cuba welcome Americans?" "Tes. We want and expect that you

not politically. I think each country should keep its political entity and work out its mivation along its own lines. Cuba, if it is left abone, can do that. As to commer-cial matters, however, Cuba and the United fitates are interdependent and they must always be so."
"Has our trade benefited by the reciproc-ity traces?" ity treaty?"
"Yes; both imports and exports have greatly increased. The United States took is per cent of all that Cuba sold last year is per cent of what

greaty increased. The United States took is per cent of all that Cubu sold last year and she furnished 60 per cent of what she bought."

"But that, Mr. President, shows that the odds are altogether for Cuba. According to those figures we are buying twice as much of you as you are buying of us. "That is true, now," replied the Fresident, "But the proportion is changing, Your sales will greatly increase under the new treaty. This country is in excellent condition. We all have money in our prockets and we shall buy more this year than ever before. Indeed, I expect a great increase in our imports, and a large part of that increase from the United States. Your people are just beginning to appreciate this market. From now on you will study it, and push your goods more earnestly. Indeed, I am auxious to see the trade between our country and yours grow, and I have no doubt it will grow."

"You speak of Cuba's good times. Will these good times continue."

"I see no reason way not. This island is phenomenally rich. It raises some of the products which the world wants and must have. It raises many things better than any other country. There is no tobacco on God's green earth which will raise any that compares with it. We can product sugar at a lower cost than any other poople, and we are now making it more economically than ever. Our planters believe that sugar will never be so low as it has iven in the past, and that from now on there will always be a profit in raising it. The Cuban fruit industry is at its beginning, and the same can be said of our vegetables. Our wealth depends upon our soil, and this is of inexhaustible fertility. Indeed, our prospects are bright."

CLEBAN AND HEALTHY.

"What is the sanitary condition of the

CLEAN AND HEALTHY. "What is the sanitary condition of the

"It is excellent. We have been cleaning up our cities and they are to-day the cleanest of the world. We are improving sanitary matters everywhere and have greatly bettered the rational health. Take inis city of Havana. In 1899 we had a ceath rate here of cimost forty per thousand. Yellow fever then caused 45 deaths and smallpox 46. During the American intervention the death rate was cut down to twenty-two per thousand, and of these only eighteen were due to yellow fever, with no smallpox. That was in 1941. In 1895 the mortality fell to a little more than twenty per thousand, with no yellow fever. Last year the death rate in Cuha was less than fifteen per thousand, on the other hand, our birth rate was more than thirty-four per thousand. This is cans we are having twee as many firths as deaths, so that our natural increase alone will add enormously to our population."

"How about your limitgration?"

"That is niso increasing. The good times are bringing many Spaniards from the orthern part of the pennesula, and we expect them to come in a steady stream from mow on. These immirgrants are very desirable. They are thrifty workmen, and wall and much in building up the country. Just now there is a nig demand for inforcers on the plantations. We need incre people and it may be that Congress will and immigration in some way or other."

CUEA'S NEW SCHOOLS.

"What is the dovernment doing along cleanest of the world. We are improving

CUBA'S NEW SCHOOLS. "What is the Government doing along the time of education?"
"We have established schools in all the We have established schools in all the tewns and we expect to furnish educational facilities to every part of the island. Our people are anxious that their children be educated, and we have little trouble in getting the children to school. You must remember, however, that daring the last years of the Spanish rile public instruction here was almost totally negacieted. Only one-tenth of the children under 19 years of age went to school and the schools were poor and taught by poorig paid teachers. According to the census taken by the American Government in 1850, we had about 196,000 children of school age, and of them only 19,000 or about 2 per isken by the American Government in 1850, we had about 1950,00 children of school age, and of them only 1950,00 children of school age, and of them only 1950,00 or about 2 per cent, went to school: At present we have more than 1850,00 children in the public schools. We have about 2,00 such schools and about 3,50 school tenthers in the past the private schools were far superior to the public schools. The public schools are now better equipped than the private schools as to apparatus of all kinds, and their teachers are more efficient.

We have now a number of high schools which include in their branches business schools, surveying schools and agricultural schools. We have also here in Havana an excellent university which has faculties of letters and serveres and of medicine, plastmacy and the law. There are engineering schools connected with the university and also schools of architecture and agriculture. Last year this college had 172 graduates. Havana has also a school intended to disseminate amongst the working classes knowledge which will better them in the exercise of their arts and trades. Indeed, the educatomal facilies of the island are steadily improving. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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MENINGITIS YIELDS TO REAL NOURISHMENT.

Food Properly Administered, Physician Believes, Responsible for

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 8. After suffering for we months with cerebre-spinal meningitis rene Sirtola, a 13-year-old Italian giri livng at No. 39 West One Hundred and Fifth ing at No. 20 West One Hundred and Fifth street, walked for the first time since she was taken ill. She has a slight ulcer on the corner of one eye, but not another trace of the disease remains.

At one time the girl suffered from complete facial paralysis, double vision and partial paralysis of one side. Before stricken with the disease she suffered from theumatism and St. V' us dance. Both of these disappeared x. the more serious trouble. The ulcer on the cye is disappearing and when gone will leave her unneathed by her illness. When the disease does not cause death it usually leaves the patient blind, paralyzed or mentally incapicitated. It is in this respect that her case is of greatest interest to the Board of Health.

The child's cure was effected by Dr. Andrew Benefitet Yard, assisted by Dr. Francis Huber. Dr. Yard, who is in charge of the children's ward at the Vanderbill Clinic, when seen said.

I have had charge of many cases of spinal meningitis, but none of them have been of more interest to me than this one. It had all of the symptoms of the disease that she would be either blind or paralyzed, or both if she ever recovered. Nourishment, I think, was mainly responsible for the nure. During her illness we fed her every ten minutes with sterilized mith from a medicine dropper. Most remarkable, though I think, is the disappearance with the spinal meningitis of the other troubles from which the little girl suffered." treet, walked for the first time since she

TRAPPED BY TIDE UNDER PIER.

Plucky Searchers Are Imprisoned and in Peril. REPUBLIC SPECTAL. New York, July 8.-John Stafford, aged years, of No. 111 Amsterdam avenue. fell into the water at the foot of West Seventy-ninth street and was drowned. Many policemen and hungers-on grappied for the body, which had not appeared on the surface after the boy sank for the first time. Mrs. Stafford was there, and those about her had hard work keeping her from plunging in, so grief-stricken was she.

Charles Dwyer of No. 151 West End avenue and Thomas Fox of No. 157 West Sixty-third street, said they would find the body. They got into a boat and grappied about the pier, but could not find it. Then they worked their boat through the piese under the pier, and after many minutes they yelled to the crowd that they had been successful. They started to work their boat out to clear water. Many policemen and hungers-on grappled crowd that they had been successful. They started to work their boat out to clear water.

Then to their horror they found that the rising tide had cut off their escape. It touched the string-pieces and the two men were imprisoned in the black hole under the pier. They shouted for help, but no one could help them.

Dive for It' yelled Politerman Hopkins. The two men took off their clothes fell into the vater, and, in the narrow quarters where their heads almost touched the pier floor, and where the space was constantly becoming more cramped, they sank their boat under the string-pieces. It at length bobbed into clear water outside. It had the body of the box strapped in it, then the two men dragged themselves under five first of water and under the string-pieces. They were so exhausted they had to be lifted to the dock by the waiting policemen. 

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Health Commissioner Darlington Said to Have Prepared Report Recommending Expenditure of \$10,000,000.

REPUBLIC SPECTAL. New York, July 8.-With all the pres tige appertaining to a floard of Health iocument, a comprehensive report will go to Mayor McClellan next week urgently re-onemending, as a ranitary and hygientne resity, the filtration of all the city's drinking water and the taking of imme diate steps for the construction of a mu nicipal filtration plant, which experts estimate will cost about \$10,000,000.

That Health Commissioner Darlington That Health Commissioner Parlington has been preparing such a report after a timough sluth of the subject is well known to some of his associates, as well as to many authorities whom he has consulted. His conclusions have now been formulated and are almost ready for presentation to the Mayor.

Asked to-day to verify wat had been learned from other sources, Dector Darlington sold!

ington said:
"I regret that at present I am not in
position to discuss this subject, though it
is one of great public importance and interest. If it he true that such a report
is about to be sent to Mayor McCleilan.

to about to be sent to Mayor McCleitan, you can readily appreciate that it would be an act of discourtesy to anticipate its receipt by him by discussing its character prematurely."

From a competent expert, who is familiar with flector furthergions views on this subject, it is learned that the forthcoming report will probably recommend the construction of sand filtration beduent Tarrytown, on a plan substantially similar to the extensive plant now being constructed for the filtration of Philadelphia's drinking water at Torresdale, Pa.

Mayor McCleilan is deeply interested in the adequacy and purity of the city's future water supply. Bills passed by the late Lenislature to further these ends were drafted by him and he personally went to Albany and appeared as their advocate at the public hearing in committee.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY HAS BECOME POPULAR.

Thirty-Two Thousand Routes Are Now in Operation and 4,500 Petitions Are Pending. The Republic Bureau,

Wyatt Butiding, 16th and P Streets Washington, July 18 - Some idea of the and extent and great popularity of the unal free delivery branch of the posta service can be had from the statement that 22.65 rural routes were in operation on July 1. This is an increase of 7,002 since June 20, 1994;

Of a grand total of \$5.00 petitions for the service filed with the Post-Office Department if 415 have been denied; 4,599 pe frions are now pending in the department of which fill alheady have been assigned for establishment, leaving 2,665 applicaunacted upon. swouth brads the Southwestern States as number of routes in operation, be-

Missouri leads the Southwestern States in the number of routes in operation, being credited with 1.614, an increase of 360 routes same June 30 of last year, 2.25 petitions for rural service in Missouri have been filled on 300 of which the Post Office inspectors submitted accesse reports for various causes, 23 applications are now rending.

Kansas, with 1.651 routes in operation and 114 petitions pending takes second place. Of the 1.00 petitions for the establishment of the service in the Sunflower State 443 were rejected on the recommendation of the inspectors.

Texas, one of the last States to take servicely to the rural free delivery idea, now has in operation 1.32 routes, an increase of 900 since June 30 last, 2.141 petitions for rural free delivery have come in from the Lone Star commonwealth, of which 518 were denied and 38 are still unacted upon.

which his were denied and ME are still unacted upon.
On July 1 150 routes were being operated in Arkansas and 122 petitions for the service were unacted upon. The majority of these probably will receive favorable action when they are taken up. as will a majority of the pending petitions from the other Southwestern States. Oklahema now has \$22 routes in operation and sixty-nine petitions on file.

The service so far has not been much sought after in Indian Territory, only



Kan., is one of thousands of women who have been cured of Stomach Troubles by Eupepsia Tablets. Her case was a peculiarly aggravated one too one of thirty-three years standing. Read her statement; we will forfeit \$100.00 if we cannot prove that it is genuine:

"I am so thankful" she writes, "for the good Eupepsia Tablets have done for me. I have found in them a balm for my poor stomach. My trouble was of thirty-three years' standing. and the doctors pronounced me incur-able, but Eupepsia Tablets cured me."

All druggists sell Eupepsia Tablets, or we send them direct. Price 50c. Money refunded if they fail to cure. Write for our book on Stomach Troubles. We mail it free, with three days trial treatment. EUPEPSIA CHEMICAL CO. ... Walnut St., St. Louis, Ma.

eyes and duller complexion, no appetite and frequent headaches, that there is anything serious about it. But there is Such symptoms are pretty certain indications of a deranged stomach, and unless remedied may soon develop into some health-destroying disease. But don't make the mistake of dosing yourself with cathartics or opiates. While these may give temporary relief, if persisted in they will ultimately bring the system to the verge of collapse. The rational way to cure the little ills

eleven routes being in operation July 1.
Hilmois has 2.56 routes in operation and 128 petitions yet to be acted upon: 3.25 petitions have been filed from Hilmois, of which 56 were referred.

THIEF CHASE ENDS IN TOP OF HIGH CHIMNEY.

Fireman and Policeman Find Alleged Footpad Stack Fast in Sarrow Hiding Pince. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 8.-Policemen and firemen chased an alleged footpad through Jay street, Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock to the roof of a house at No. 250 Jay street, where he was captured trying to climb down a chimney, in which he stuck fast. Henry C. MacGetson of No. 45 Fleet street was standing a few feet from the Jay street engine company's headquarters when he was approached, he said, by John MacDonald of No. 384 Jay street. John MacDonald of No. 381 Jay street.
MacDonald asked for a match. As MacGetson was reaching for it MacDonald is said to have grabbed MacGetson by the throat, throwing him to the ground and taking from his pockets 391. MacGetson by elled for help. It was heard by the fireman as MacDonald started to run.

Fire Chief Lally, who was standing at the door of the engine-house, was among the first to begin pursuit, and distanced seeing that the gap between himself and pursuers was narrowing ran into the yard.

of No. 200 Jay street. Several women were seated on the veranda. He pushed the women aside without ceremony and women aside withe dashed up the stairs. dished up the stairs.

The firemen, accompanied by Detectives Maher and Connelly of the Adams Street Station reached the gate in time to see the man's cost fails disuppear. A score of persons rushed upstairs and scarched the house. MacDenald could not be found, the Laily suggested that he might be upon the roof. The pursuers went through the scuttle and found MacDenald stuck fast in the chimney. At the Adams Street Station he was identified by Mactietson.

FATALLY SHOT IN GALLERY. Attendant Declares an Enemy Inflicted Wound.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 8.-White Henry Copeland, employed in a rifle gallery at Hills Grove, near Trenton, was painting a target during a German saengerfest, a rifle bullet

struck him in the back and pierced his



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## HOST ETTER'S BITTERS. STOMACH

were in a like condition, and commence taking

It restored them to robust health by opening up the clogged bowels and correcting the liver, and certainly won't fail you. Don't experiment any longer. Insist on having the Bitters because it is the best. "Something else" won't do in its place. It positively cures

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E. W. Leeds, Terre Haute, Ind., says:

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"I find your Bitters better than anything else on the market for Stomach and Liver troubles."

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